



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Patent and Trademark Office

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APPLICATION NUMBER	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED APPLICANT	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.
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09/555630 T-6-2000 OKH130 106348

EXAMINER

O'NEILL

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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3713 11

DATE MAILED:

INTERVIEW SUMMARY

All participants (applicant, applicant's representative, PTO personnel):

(1) W. He O'Neill PTO

(2) Bob Webster (App'l Rep)

Date of Interview 10-21-03

Type: ☐ Telephonic ☐ Televideo Conference ☒ Personal (copy is given to ☐ applicant ☒ applicant's representative).

Exhibit shown or demonstration conducted: ☐ Yes ☒ No If yes, brief description: _____

Agreement ☒ was reached. ☐ was not reached.

Claim(s) discussed: Claims 1, 2, 25, 26

Identification of prior art discussed: Sakawii et al.

Description of the general nature of what was agreed to if an agreement was reached, or any other comments:

Examiner and Mr. Webster agreed with Applicant's remarks regarding art rejection. The Examiner will further review the claim and art and see if the art anticipates the claim.

(A fuller description, if necessary, and a copy of the amendments, if available, which the examiner agreed would render the claims allowable must be attached. Also, where no copy of the amendments which would render the claims allowable is available, a summary thereof must be attached.)

☒ It is not necessary for applicant to provide a separate record of the substance of the interview.

Unless the paragraph above has been checked to indicate to the contrary, A FORMAL WRITTEN REPLY TO THE LAST OFFICE ACTION IS NOT WAIVED AND MUST INCLUDE THE SUBSTANCE OF THE INTERVIEW. (See MPEP Section 713.04). If a reply to the last Office action has been filed, APPLICANT IS GIVEN ONE MONTH FROM THIS INTERVIEW DATE TO FILE A STATEMENT OF THE SUBSTANCE OF THE INTERVIEW.

Examiner Note: You must sign this form unless it is an attachment to another form.

Michael O'Neill

MICHAEL O'NEILL
PRIMARY EXAMINER

Manual of Patent Examining Procedure, Section 713.04 Substance of Interview must be Made of Record

Except as otherwise provided, a complete written statement as to the substance of any face-to-face or telephone interview with regard to an application must be made of record in the application, whether or not an agreement with the examiner was reached at the interview.

§1.133 Interviews
* * * * *

(b) In every instance where reconsideration is requested in view of an interview with an examiner, a complete written statement of the reasons presented at the interview as warranting favorable action must be filed by the applicant. An interview does not remove the necessity for reply to Office action as specified in §§ 1.111 and 1.135. (35 U.S.C. 132)

§ 1.2. Business to be transacted in writing. All business with the Patent or Trademark Office should be transacted in writing. The personal attendance of applicants or their attorneys or agents at the Patent and Trademark Office is unnecessary. The action of the Patent and Trademark Office will be based exclusively on the written record in the Office. No attention will be paid to any alleged oral promise, stipulation, or understanding in relation to which there is disagreement or doubt.

The action of the Patent and Trademark Office cannot be based exclusively on the written record in the Office if that record is itself incomplete through the failure to record the substance of interviews.

It is the responsibility of the applicant or the attorney or agent to make the substance of an interview of record in the application file, unless the examiner indicates he or she will do so. It is the examiner's responsibility to see that such a record is made and to correct material inaccuracies which bear directly on the question of patentability.

Examiners must complete a two-sheet carbon interleaf Interview Summary Form for each interview held after January 1, 1978 where a matter of substance has been discussed during the interview by checking the appropriate boxes and filling in the blanks in neat handwritten form using a ball point pen. Discussions regarding only procedural matters, directed solely to restriction requirements for which interview recordation is otherwise provided for in Section 812.01 of the Manual of Patent Examining Procedure, pointing out typographical errors or unreadable script in Office actions or the like, or resulting in an examiner's amendment that fully sets forth the agreement are excluded from the interview recordation procedures below.

The Interview Summary Form shall be given an appropriate paper number, placed in the right hand portion of the file, and listed on the "Contents" list on the file wrapper. In a personal interview, the duplicate copy of the Form is removed and given to the applicant (or attorney or agent) at the conclusion of the interview. In the case of a telephonic interview, the copy is mailed to the applicant's correspondence address either with or prior to the next official communication.

The Form provides for recordation of the following information:

- Application Number of the application
- Name of applicant
- Name of examiner
- Date of interview
- Type of interview (personal or telephonic)
- Name of participant(s) (applicant, attorney or agent, etc.)
- An indication whether or not an exhibit was shown or a demonstration conducted
- An identification of the claims discussed
- An identification of the specific prior art discussed
- An indication whether an agreement was reached and if so, a description of the general nature of the agreement (may be by attachment of a copy of amendments or claims agreed as being allowable). (Agreements as to allowability are tentative and do not restrict further action by the examiner to the contrary.)
- The signature of the examiner who conducted the interview
- Names of other Patent and Trademark Office personnel present.

The Form also contains a statement reminding the applicant of his responsibility to record the substance of the interview.

It is desirable that the examiner orally remind the applicant of his obligation to record the substance of the interview in each case unless both applicant and examiner agree that the examiner will record same. Where the examiner agrees to record the substance of the interview, or when it is adequately recorded on the Form or in an attachment to the Form, the examiner should check a box at the bottom of the Form informing the applicant that he need not supplement the Form by submitting a separate record of the substance of the interview.

It should be noted, however, that the Interview Summary Form will not normally be considered a complete and proper recordation of the interview unless it includes, or is supplemented by the applicant or the examiner to include, all of the applicable items required below concerning the substance of the interview:

A complete and proper recordation of the substance of any interview should include at least the following applicable items:

- 1) A brief description of the nature of any exhibit shown or any demonstration conducted,
- 2) an identification of the claims discussed,
- 3) an identification of specific prior art discussed,
- 4) an identification of the principal proposed amendments of a substantive nature discussed, unless these are already described on the Interview Summary Form completed by the examiner,
- 5) a brief identification of the general thrust of the principal arguments presented to the examiner. The identification of arguments need not be lengthy or elaborate. A verbatim or highly detailed description of the arguments is not required. The identification of the arguments is sufficient if the general nature or thrust of the principal arguments made to the examiner can be understood in the context of the application file. Of course, the applicant may desire to emphasize and fully describe those arguments which he feels were or might be persuasive to the examiner,
- 6) a general indication of any other pertinent matters discussed, and
- 7) if appropriate, the general results or outcome of the interview unless already described in the Interview Summary Form completed by the examiner.

Examiners are expected to carefully review the applicant's record of the substance of an interview. If the record is not complete or accurate, the examiner will give the applicant one month from the date of the notifying letter to complete the reply and thereby avoid abandonment of the application (37 CFR 1.135(c)).

Examiner to Check for Accuracy

Applicant's summary of what took place at the interview should be carefully checked to determine the accuracy of any argument or statement attributed to the examiner during the interview. If there is an inaccuracy and it bears directly on the question of patentability, it should be pointed out in the next Office letter. If the claims are allowable for other reasons of record, the examiner should send a letter setting forth his or her version of the statement attributed to him. If the record is complete and accurate, the examiner should place the indication "Interview record OK" on the paper recording the substance of the interview along with the date and the examiner's initials.

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Often, the central memory of the CPU is not only at a slower rate than RAM, but also the video graphics include but no on-screen produces, drawings that modes number of two. A display le com-ode, 80-solutions inations node or type of d video oth the ss RAM 4 chips. sor and ses the hat for with a k door it by bit ansfer-access adapter o con-

control the image on the display. The video signal may include horizontal and vertical synchronization signals as well as display (image) information. *See also* composite video display, RGB monitor.

video terminal *See* terminal.

videotex An interactive information retrieval service designed to be accessed by a subscriber over a telephone line and displayed on a home television screen or a videotex terminal. Videotex provides information from a range of databases, including news, weather, banking, and shopping. Information is displayed as screens of data called pages, which can include both text and simple graphics. The subscriber uses a keypad to choose from menus and to request specific pages. The information is relayed from the host computer to a decoder, which is connected to the monitor and which performs the task of assembling and displaying the data on the monitor.

view As a verb, to display information on a computer screen, as in "to view a file." As a noun, the display of data or a graphical image from a given perspective.

In relational database management systems, a logical table created through the specification of one or more relational operations (select, project, join, union, intersect, difference, divide) on one or more tables. In many systems, a view can be cataloged and subsequently manipulated as though it were a physical table. A view is equivalent to a divided relation in the relational model.

In CAD programs, an image of a three-dimensional graphics model as it would be seen from a particular location or viewpoint.

viewport In computer graphics, a view into a document or a graphical image that is similar to the view seen through a window but that usually differs in clipping (cutting off) portions of the document or image that lie outside the range of the viewport. A viewport is controlled by an application program and can cover all of the screen or only a portion. *Compare* window.

virtual An adjective used to describe a device or service that is perceived to be what it is not in actuality. The way in which a virtual device is actually presented or implemented is much different

from the device or service the user experiences. For example, a computer user can treat a virtual disk as if it were a physical disk, but a virtual disk is actually a portion of the computer's memory that is used as if it were a disk. Another example is virtual memory, which is simulated by paging, caching, and disk storage.

virtual address In a virtual memory system, the address the application uses to reference memory. The memory management unit (MMU) translates this address into a physical address before the memory is actually read or written. *Compare* real address; *see also* physical address, virtual memory.

virtual circuit Literally, a communications link that appears to be a direct connection between sender and receiver, although physically (as on a packet-switching network) the link can involve routing through more circuitous paths. A virtual circuit is conceptual rather than physical. The virtual circuit connects caller A with receiver B, but the physical circuit through which they actually communicate can run from A through stations D, E, and F before reaching B.

virtual device A device that can be referenced but that does not physically exist. A virtual memory-addressing scheme, for example, uses magnetic disk storage to simulate memory larger than that physically available.

virtual disk Commonly called a RAM disk. Random access memory (RAM) used as a disk drive. Because the computer does not need to wait for the hardware to respond, reading and writing to such a "disk" can vastly improve performance. However, because a virtual disk exists only in memory, its contents must be copied to a physical disk or the data will be lost. The exception is a virtual disk on battery-backed RAM, which is RAM that has its own battery; when the power to the computer is turned off, that battery ensures that the contents of RAM are left intact. Ultralight laptops often use battery-backed RAM as a virtual disk because such storage consumes less power than a hard disk.

virtual image Also called virtual screen. In computer graphics, an image that has been copied into a computer's memory but that is too large to be displayed all at one time on the screen. Because it



exists in memory, a virtual image could theoretically be displayed if the screen were large enough. In actuality, however, methods such as scrolling and panning are used to bring unseen portions of a virtual image into view.

virtual machine Software that mimics the performance of a hardware device. For example, a software program that allows applications written for an Intel processor to be run on a Motorola chip interprets the Intel machine instructions, becoming a virtual Intel machine.

virtual memory A technique that allows an application to see the system as providing a large uniform primary memory, which in reality is smaller, more fragmented, and/or partially simulated by secondary storage such as a hard disk. Applications access memory through virtual addresses, which are translated (mapped) by special hardware onto physical addresses. Paging and segmentation are two common implementations of virtual memory. *See also* paging, segmentation.

virtual peripheral A peripheral that can be referenced but that does not physically exist. For example, an application might treat a serial port through which data is being transmitted as a printer, but the device receiving the data might be another computer instead.

virtual real mode Also called virtual 8086 mode or V86 mode. A feature of the Intel 80386 (SX and DX) and i486 microprocessors that allows them to emulate several 8086 environments (real-mode environments) simultaneously. The microprocessor provides a set of virtual registers and virtual memory space to each virtual 8086 environment. Controlling software, usually an operating system or operating environment, is required for the microprocessor to run in virtual real mode. The software controls the external interface—input and output, exception handling, and interrupts—to each virtual 8086 environment. An application program running in a virtual 8086 environment on the 80386 or i486 microprocessor is completely protected from other virtual 8086 environments in the system and behaves as if it had control of the entire system. *See also* real mode, virtual.

virtual route *See* virtual circuit.

virus A program that “infects” computer files (usually other executable programs) by inserting in those files copies of itself. This is usually done in such a manner that the copies will be executed when the file is loaded into memory, allowing them to infect still other files, and so on. Viruses often have damaging side effects, sometimes intentionally, sometimes not. *See also* Trojan horse, worm.

visible page In computer graphics, the image that is being displayed on the screen; called a page because screen images are written into a computer's display memory in sections called pages, each of which contains one screen display.

visual interface *See* graphical user interface.

VLSI *See* very-large-scale integration.

voice answer back Abbreviated VAB. The use of recorded messages by a computer in responding to commands or queries.

voice coil A wire coil device that moves a disk-drive actuator arm by acting like an electromagnet, the amount of movement depending on the amount of current. The device is so named because it is the same type used in a loudspeaker to vibrate the speaker cone, producing sound. Voice coils can move a read/write head more quickly than can a stepper motor. *Compare* stepper motor.

voice-grade channel A communications channel suited for carrying speech. On telephone lines, a voice-grade line carries frequencies in the range of about 300 through 3100 hertz, or cycles per second. Voice-grade channels are also used for the transmission of facsimile, analog, and digital information and can reliably transfer information at rates up to about 9600 bits per second.

voice input Vocal instructions that are translated by a computer into executable commands or that are input into documents via the use of a microphone and speech recognition technology. *See also* speech recognition.

voice output *See* speech synthesis.

voice recognition *See* speech recognition.

voice synthesis *See* speech synthesis.

volatile memory Memory that loses its data when power is disconnected from the system. Random access memory (RAM) is volatile; core memory is not. The term can also refer to memory used by a